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RISDON

N AND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

BEHRENS-TONS

YEAST POWDER

N. W. SPAULDING,

Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT

SAN FRANCISCO

ONIC SAVINGS & LOAN BANK

RANTEE CAPITAL $150 000

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GLASS' ECLECTIC DISPENSARY

TREATMENT GIVEN WITHOUT THE USE OF

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals and has resumed practice at his Dispensary

Horrible Diseases

Nominal Weakness

TO FEMALES

THE UNFORTUNATE.

REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

CURED AT HOME.

MARRIED MEN

POPULARITY WHICH THE

OAHU BITTERS'

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XII. PORTLAND OREGON THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25 1872 NO 71

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L PITTOCK, Proprietor

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 15 cents a week Single copies 10 cents By Mail or Express any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months Advertising at liberal rates

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a selection of the best matter in the Daily will be published every Saturday morning and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum $2 for six months, and $1 for three months in advance

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All sizes Wrought Iron Pipe cut and threaded to order at short notice, also Galvanized Iron Pipe

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MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS AXES ETC ETC
A few choice odd Hawes Safes
He invites attention to his and examination before purchasing elsewhere
Would call particular attention to his Stock of Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings which is complete and at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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THAT ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY
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SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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CHEAPER THAN ANY ARTICLE IN THE LINE CAN be bought elsewhere
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MANUFACTURERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in
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HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for RAW FURS
ALL SIZES
Horse Power 3 to 30
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THE BEST OF WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS for all who call
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79 Front and 5 Washington sts

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WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER
E. N. COOKE,
Will leave Portland for Salem and Way Landings every Tuesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A M
Returning will leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M

Passengers for Lafayette, and other places Will take the Cars leaving East Portland 6:30 A M
Connect at Corvallis with the
STEAMER DAYTON,
Monday Wednesday and Friday, EACH WEEK

For further information and Freight Passage apply at the office and Ferry landing foot of F street
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OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M

FOR WALLULA—Every Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock A M

FOR LEWISTON Every Monday at 6 A M

FOR ASTORIA—Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A M

FOR MONTICELLO—Daily at 5 o'clock A M
jy17dtf J C AINSWORTH President

Railroads

NOTICE.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R R CO WILL ON AND AFTER FRIDAY MARCH 8T RUN DAILY

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN from
PORTLAND TO CORNELIUS,
Leaving Cor Front and Stark Sts at 8 A M and connecting with Dundee and Stages for Lafayette Dayton Dallas Monmouth Independence Buena Vista Ballston Rickreall Polk Station Grand Ronde Valley Salem and Eola

RETURNING leaves Eola at 6 A M Salem at 7 A M Rickreall at 8 A M Polk Station at 9 A M Ballston at 10 A M Buena Vista at 11 A M Independence at 12 M Monmouth at 1 P M Dundee at 2 P M Lafayette at 3 P M Dayton at 4 P M Cornelius at 5 P M Arrive in Portland at 6 P M

CUT FREIGHT received at the prescribed hour will be put on Dock Co's Wharf IN FREIGHT DEPOT and delivered to Consignees WM R LOTHER Supt
H A CRAIG Gen Freight Agent Portland

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO
NO 16 TIME SCHEDULE NO 15

TO TAKE EFFECT WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 11 1871 at 8 A M—for the convenience and information of employees only the Company reserve the right to vary their from time to time as circumstances may require Daily Trains will run between

PORTLAND AND EUGENE
AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	1 00 P M	Eugene 8 30 P M
Eugene	4 30 A M	Portland 11 4 A M

Freight Trains will Passenger Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between

PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	6 0 A M	Junction 8 5 P M
Junction	8 5 A M	Portland 4 40 P M

O & C R R Ferry connects with all Regular Trains

Close connections are made at WOODBURN with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company

Tickets for sale over the Stage Lines to the towns given points

In OREGON—Oakland Roseburg Jacksonville Ashland Yreka Butte Creek Shasta Springs Red Bluff Tehama Strawberry Valley Colusa Willows Knight's Landing Marysville Folsom Junction Fort Jones

Tickets for sale at Company's Office Cor F and Front sts at the Ferry Landing Portland

Freight will not be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P M

J C HILLYARD Asst Sup't H THIELSEN Gen'l Sup't
ap6tf F P ROGERS Gen Freight and Passenger Agent

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE
With its Connections East and West is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THEM THROUGH PORTLAND LEAVES MAIL Express and Emigrant Trains daily for OMAHA with transfer only at the Missouri River

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS AND AT CHICAGO

With all PAST EXPRESS TRAINS East North & South

The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS are used on any Railroad running on said route between this City and Chicago

Through Tickets to all points East may be procured at the O R & N Co's and C R R Co's offices in Portland

For CALIFORNIA BOOK at the COMPANY'S OFFICE 68 Montgomery st San Francisco

For further information apply at the Company's Office in Portland

Also Agent for Knapp Talcott & Co's Patent Pump

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PROPRIETOR OF THE
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Livery & Hack Stable.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES
Hacks on Call Day and Night
Nos 114 & 116 Second St cor Morrison

LUMBER.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF ST. HELEN'S MILL

Will hereafter be prepared to furnish Lumber of any description at short notice

WM MATTHEWS
WM PICKERING
Portland Oregon

For San Francisco.
THE
HELEN W AIMY
ALEX FREEMAN
Master
Will leave for the above port on Thursday 25th inst
For Freight or Passage apply on board
M JAKINS

CARMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE
ROCK COARSE AND DAIRY AND TABLE SALT always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM
Sole Agents San Francisco
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79 Front and 5 Washington streets

Hotels and Restaurants

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
cor First and Morrison Sts, Portland
SMITH & COOK Proprietors
THIS IS THE PERMANENTEST AND MOST ON the European plan in the City And first class in all respects Flycl d SMITH
ja1 tf C B COOK

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE.
Front St., bet Main and Madison
NO DECEPTION THERE!
Hi-yu Muck-a-Muck and Here's Your Bill of Fare
THERE KINDS OF MEAT FOR DINNER AT the following rates Supper 10cm and Breakfast 10cm Meals at all hours Lodging rooms in connection
Board per week, $4 00 Board per day $ 00
NEW rooms recently fitted with beds—the BEST in the city Baths at reasonable rates
SINGLE COUNTER

THE LAFAYETTE,
OLD MINO THEATER BUILDING
SOL HARRIS, Prop'r
THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT HAS LATELY been elegantly fitted up
PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen attached to the house and every attention paid to customers The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords

ASTOR HOUSE,
ON FIRST, AT BET OAK AND PINE
One block below Ticket Office
THIS NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN PORTLAND is now open for the reception of guests Newly furnished throughout Rates of Board and Lodging per week $ 25
Lodging 75
Board and Lodging per week 5 00
Board per day 1 00
Meals at all hours
Accommodations for families and single gentlemen
Free coach to and from the house
ap15dtf CONCHELOW Prop'r

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
Corner Washington and Front Streets
L P W QUIMBY & C H PERKINS,
HAVING taken the above House wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in neat style and comfort Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do to render guests comfortable
FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE

Markets

UNION MARKET,
Cor SECOND & WASHINGTON Sts
HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST of SCHLOTH & SHERLOCK in the above named Market and will prepare at all times to supply all kinds of Meat Fish Game &c at the lowest cash rates
ISAAC BERGMAN

Portland Market.
E. H. CARLING,
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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge
Also KOSHER BEEF VEAL and MUTTON

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Fresh Meats.
AND PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK HIGHEST Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock No. 9 North Front Street
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AT CHASE'S TO
HENRY FAILING AND H W CORBETT & CO
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE ETC, ETC
Agents for Sale of
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER
Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,
PORTLAND OREGON
January 2, 1872 ja2dtf

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Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter,
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HOTELS, CHURCHES STORES AND DWELLINGS fitted up and everything pertaining to Gas and Steam Fitting attended to by competent workmen with promptness and satisfactory prices
Gas Machines Hook & Bendix Acting Force Pumps
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MANUFACTURER OF EVERY VARIETY BRASS Castings Pipe Heads and Sides Finished Work Steam Fittings Babbitting Metal Planished Work Mowers Reapers and All kinds of Agricultural Machinery Castings for Steamboats Mills and Machinery of all kinds made at the lowest possible rates
mh26dtf

By Overland Telegraph.

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

EASTERN DATES TO APRIL 24

WASHINGTON CITY

Indirect Damages Once More

WASHINGTON April —The Secretary of State has written to the House Foreign Committee suggesting that in view of the pending correspondence in regard to the Alabama claims it is expedient for Congress to pass Peters resolution concerning the withdrawal of the claim for indirect damages

EASTERN STATES

PHILADELPHIA April 23—The Liberal Republican mass meeting at Camden last evening was addressed by Col Scoville Hyatt and others Delegates were chosen to the Cincinnati Convention

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK April 23—The Sun's Havana letter of the 14th states that General Valmaseda with a large body of troops fell into an ambush prepared by Vicente Garcea between Cauto el Paso and Cauto el Embarcadero and was utterly routed with a loss of 500 men Sixty cart loads of wounded arrived at the military hospitals

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

From Madrid

MADRID April 24—The *Correspondencia* says thirty Carlist bands have appeared throughout Spain the largest impelled chiefly against the Princess of Navarre, Lione and Pontevadra The Government forces encountered a band and defeated them capturing their leader a priest who is reported to have been immediately shot

Members of the Madrid party offered their services to the government to assist in suppressing the demonstrations

The Carlist War (?)

MADRID April 24—Carlist bands are increasing throughout the kingdom Their cry is Vive Carlos and death to the Liberals Many arrests have been made and many peasants in the provinces of Navarre Guipuscoa Terrel con and Huesca have joined the forces for the Pretender Government is taking active measures to suppress the rising and it is reported will adopt a more vigorous policy than that now pursued

It is believed here that Don Carlos has not yet left Geneva

LATER The Carlists at Navarre are retreating

London Dispatches

LONDON April 25 It is now believed that the steamer *Ispahan* which left Bombay in January for this city and which has not been heard of since leaving Malta on the 5th of February has foundered off Brest during a gale Fifty persons went down with the steamer

In Parliament to day Granville and Gladstone stated that it was incompatible with the public interests to declare the intentions of the Government in regard to further proceedings before the Geneva Board until an answer to Granville's dispatch of March 20th is received from the United States

In the House of Commons to night Newdegate asked leave to introduce a bill appointing a commission to inquire into the character and rapid increase of Monastic Institutions in Great Britain He explained the provisions of the bill, and in the course of his speech declared that the priests impoverished the parishioners and asserted that women had been taken into convents against their will Mathews the member for Dungarvin, protested against the offensive language of Newdegate and rebuked him for endeavoring to excite a religious strife Green, the member for Burgyst and Edmunds supported the bill Corrigan, O Reilly Sherlock and all of the Irish members opposed it Leave was given for the introduction of the bill

The consideration of Fawcett's bill which was to have been taken up to night was postponed and the House adjourned

CALIFORNIA

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO April 24—The delegation of Republicans to the State Convent on last night adopted without a dissenting voice the following resolutions

WHEREAS The question of Congress granting coal land to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for terminal purposes was made an issue at the primary election at which we were elected and whereas the voice of the people expressed through the ballot boxes was unanimously against said measure therefore be it

Resolved That we the delegates elected to represent the Republican party of San Francisco in the State Convent on held in Sacramento on the 24th inst hereby request and instruct our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use all honorable means to prevent the passage of the law granting coal land to any corporation or individual for any purpose whatever

Resolved That he President be instructed to telegraph the substance of these resolutions to our Representatives and Senators in Congress

The Executive Committee of one hundred have issued a pamphlet on the subject for general distribution

Walter Rich keeper of a faro game at 624 Market street was arrested last evening by the police

Prominent Irishmen have issued a circular calling an Irish National Convention to meet in this city June 4

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of the daughter of Simon Kohn killed on Market street by a team disagreed as to the cause of death partly finding it the result of accident the minority charge Magnel the teamster who was driving with criminal carelessness

North Comstock Mining Company capital $2 500 000 to operate in Storey county Nevada has incorporated

No Panama steamer yet

Weather clear with dry northwester blowing

A meeting of the stockholders of the Belcher Mining Company to increase the capital stock from one million forty thousand dollars to ten million one called for May 9th A similar meeting is called by the Hale and Norcross for May 10th to increase from $3 250 000 to $6 000 000

The Magnolia Milling and Mining Company Eureka District has levied an assessment of 25 cents on the share

To arrive overland this evening—H C Ames with R R Thompson Rev R D Nevins R H Ham Mrs S H Ham Portland

To take less active and generally nearsighted

SAN FRANCISCO April 24 The Mexican steamer Montijo partially rebuilt and refitted here but refused by the Mexican Government when sent down her coast for delivery after having some years ago been hastily and badly repaired by Holladay & Co Benton Smith & Co who will remove the machinery and break her up

The wreck of the schooner Hesperus reported capsized off Point Reyes is identified here as the vessel that left here for Tomales Bay with a load of lumber and never reached port

The legislature of Judge Mellon try on the Second Judicial sweepings to decide upon the act of the legislature under which the property holders were required to pay the assessment for the deepening of the harbor and wharfing out in a manner

The American Academy of Science and will hold their Annual Meeting here on August next

The Dedalus and Hurtado number of noted English steamships imported with the Australian

The California Consolidated Mill and Mining Company capital $10 000 000—Eldorado County Cal was incorporated here to day and Louise Mining Co of Esmeralda District Nevada filed amended certificate of incorporation

The Hawaiian Government has contracted with Mr Webb for mail service between Honolulu and San Francisco and Honolulu and New Zealand and Australia Webb returned by the Nevada

There was not a large attendance at the Oakland trotting park to day to witness the pacing race for $3 000 between Ben Butler Onward Billy and Flora The match was so long delayed that the San Francisco visitors have not yet returned

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

NEVADA

SILVER CITY April 24—Work was started on the Sebell Creek Canyon mine yesterday half a mile from this place In one day's work two men struck a fine body of high grade ore The hill is alive with jumpers and trouble is anticipated A quantity of ore has been shipped to Salt Lake

EASTERN STATES

Political News.

CAMDEN April 24—A Richmond special says that the Liberal Republican movement is broken down—nearly all the leaders upon publication of their names having backed out

Governor Palmer delivered a speech at Springfield Illinois last evening in which he criticised severely the Administration of President Grant He declared that all old party lines should be obliterated, and that men of all shades of political opinion ought to unite on a platform of political reform He indorsed the Cincinnati Convention as the hope of the country

The Liberal Republican State Convention was held at Davenport, Iowa yesterday It appointed 110 delegates representing forty counties to the Cincinnati Convention

Mrs Wharton's Case.

BALTIMORE April 24—In the Circuit Court at Annapolis, yesterday the case of Mrs Wharton, charged with attempting to poison Van Ness, was continued The prisoner's counsel stated that she was too ill to undergo the excitement of a new trial at present, and the case will probably be postponed until October

Financial

NEW YORK April 24—There were eleven offers of bonds to day amounting to less than $600 000, at 116 to 112

Miscellaneous News

INDIANAPOLIS April 24—Yesterday a man named Gulick shot and killed his wife and cut his own throat It is thought he will recover

NEW YORK April 24—An actor who performed in the play of Black Friday in a character representing Stokes has refused to appear—on the ground it is alleged that the play is calculated to influence the course of Stokes' trial, on favorably to the prisoner

A Baltimore special says that the case of Howston as it now stands is very unsatisfactory A public impression is gaining ground that the church authorities will endeavor to smother it The examination of witnesses thus far merely makes up a list of charges which he is to be called upon to answer before the Commissioners

WASHINGTON CITY

Alabama Claims Again

WASHINGTON April 24—At the celebration of the St George's Society last evening Sir Edward Thornton responded to a toast and alluded to the *Alabama* difficulty as follows

I was much gratified at having the honor of being one of the signers of the treaty of Washington and I had great faith in the principle involved in the arbitration I have it still No one believes or supposes that the British Commissioners had any idea the slightest idea, of indirect damages being included in that treaty A subsequent examination of the treaty and its working has not lessened but on the contrary, confirmed them In their original and publicly proclaimed belief, the Gov't of the United States think otherwise and have so declared They have an undoubted right to their own opinion I cannot, however but hope that the present attempt to apply the great principle of arbitration may not fail on account of a misunderstanding and that a solution seems possible between the two great nations with equal power It is easy, dignified and generous to waive claims for the payment of which one of them thinks herself entitled It is impossible for the other to be bound by a decision which renders her a debtor for a claim which she does not admit she agreed to submit to arbitration I can see such a solution and am confident that such a solution would be applied by all the nations of the world and it would do honor to the great Republic of even the United States

Coal Island Bill

CHICAGO April 24—A Washington special says A substitute for the Coal Island Bill was reported to the House by Wheeler yesterday printed and distributed among the members by parties in the interest of the Railroad It has been worked up among members by lobbies All events show that the measure has about 20 majority

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

French Affairs

PARIS April 24—M Goulaird a permanent by appointed Minister of Finance and Pere Ereance Minister of Commerce

Thiers has recovered from his indisposition

From Madrid

MADRID April 24—The Cortes reassembled on Monday Colnet Deputies were observed but at the request of Don Carlos did not take their seats Two thousand Carlists are concentrated at Navarre and two hundred in the neighborhood of Bilbon The bands at Lamarcha and Haiza are insignificant

UTAH

SALT LAKE April 24—Deputy United States Attorney High addresses an important letter to the Territorial Attorney General in regard to the discharge of prisoners under the decision of the Supreme Court and says that many of these prisoners are charged with the gravest of crimes that abundant evidence in his possession points strongly to their guilt and that every considerations of justice and humanity requires that the evil consequences to society of such an unprecedented jail delivery should be averted if possible He suggests that steps should be taken for their rearrest, and proposes co operation with the officers and witnesses for their trial The Attorney General replies that he will take such steps as are authorized by law and will thankfully receive assistance from Mr High

An official copy of the Supreme Court decision is expected to morrow when the motion for the release of prisoners will proceed before Judge Hawley upon a writ of habeas corpus

In a shooting affray which occurred yesterday in the Little Cottonwood mines a man named Dodgin was mortally wounded

A powerful discovery of gold bearing smelting ore is reported on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad

A new Lodge of Odd Fellows will be instituted here to morrow

SALT LAKE April 24—Arrangements are making for the excursion next month to Ogden and the other to California Subscribers are already numerous

Over $200 000 in bullion was received this week or shipment east

There was no excitement whatever between the Mormon and Gentiles and but few the warmonly murders which the Church organs so gaily added there would be little or no feeling

The United States Marshal was called before the Territorial Judge this evening on a writ of habeas corpus to show cause why he held Brigham Young in custody The question came before the Court but was not decided on the affidavits The case was continued to to morrow

CALIFORNIA

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO April 24—Joseph Walton a Freeman by birth who was left by some mistake and now keeps a deadfall at 42d Dupont street was found dead in his room at 21 Dupont on Sunday, and coroner committed suicide by taking morphine He left letters to his wife upbraiding his wife for leaving him and leading a dissolute life She took out a warrant for his arrest yesterday on a charge of threatening her life and the officers were looking for him to arrest him when he was found dead

Arrived—Steamer *Nebraska* from Honolulu, with Australian mails and freights The non arrival of the *Mohongo* from San Francisco having induced Mr Webb to have her come through to his port after having discharged her freight with the intention of returning to Auckland and Sydney Much apprehension is felt at Honolulu on account of the *Mohongo's* non arrival The *Nebraska* did not see her on the trip

The funeral of Col Bees the colored man who dropped dead on Monday night took place today he Hyatman Guard escorting the remains and the Colored Society in regalia marching in procession

Michael Antonio and Lillian Gardner, whose team killed the little daughter of Simon Kohn was booked on a charge of manslaughter to day

Stock Sales falling off apparently from the fact that nearly everybody in the community has got as many as they can carry, and the demand is slacking accordingly The sales at morning Board were 12 938 shares and evening, 18 155 Total for the day, 30,568

Parties in this city who sunk money heavily years ago on mining on the Comstock lead, and have regarded their claims as worthless or nearly so have, within a few days, been offered large sums for their interests, but have refused.

The trial of Charles Flagg for the murder of Mickey Tru will not be finished before Friday

A strike of the 1500 stevedores for $4 a day in coin has been successful, the lumber dealers having concede the wages demanded

A letter from Grass Valley says James Winters alias Bradley, a noted burglar and desperado, who formerly operated here, and had several fights with the police and others, in one of which he lost a part of one hand, has been arrested at that place for burglary He has represented San Francisco one term at Sam Quentin

The following notice has been issued from the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co to-day

We are notified by the Atlantic Cable Co that on and after May 1st, 1872, the ten words minimum on messages between the Western Union offices and Great Britain and Ireland will be abolished Messages of more or less than ten words may be taken the tariff upon which will be computed by multiplying the number of words by one tenth of the present rate for ten words This does not apply to business destined to points beyond London Our present rate to Great Britain and Ireland, for ten words is $13 Taking the new regulation as a basis, the tariff will be computed at the rate of $1 30 per word be the number of words more or less. For instance a four word message would cost $5 20 cents, five words $6 50, etc Yours respectfully

JAS GAMBLE

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

STOCKTON April 24—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 2 25 A M to-day.

Late sowed grain on the west side of the San Joaquin river needs rain very much.

The Odd Fellows are making arrangements for a picnic on Friday next.

LOS ANGELES April 23—Extensive beds of peat, said to be fully equal in quality to the eastern article, have been discovered in the low lands along the line of the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroad, commencing at a point about ten miles below the city and extending to the sea

Artesian well borers have been unusually successful since the earthquakes

LOS ANGELES, April 24—A shock of earthquake was felt last night in this city and Anaheim San Juan and Capistrano

A sale of real estate, comprising some of the finest city and ranch property, commenced this morning The attendance was small and the prices realized much below what was expected At one o'clock the sale was indefinitely postponed $15,000 worth was sold, less than one-twentieth of what was advertised

Wool for shipment is coming in freely this morning.

A man named Patrick O'Reagan came into the Clerk's office and requested to be taken into custody and said he was tired and the plot that culminated in the death of President Lincoln He was

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 3, 1872

National Wealth

A statistician present in the New York Nation has an interesting compilation from the census concerning the wealth and taxation of the whole country The national wealth amounting, as we have shown on a former occasion to be upwards of forty thousand millions of dollars may be distributed so as to show the matters of property in the several States as it is at New York The seven States which fall average wealth is the greatest with the exception regard New York city is their center All but one other Rhode Island, are contiguous to New York State Connecticut stands third in the list, giving each inhabitant a property of $1 442 30 New York is first at $1 483 17 The other center of wealth is in the Mississippi valley across the northern half The center of poverty so to speak, is in the south, in the Gulf States The relation of wealth per capita to taxation per capita shows some very curious things Nevada, the poorest State in aggregate wealth, the fifteenth in average individual wealth, has the heaviest per capita taxation In the other States the order of taxation and average property is not very much disturbed, The east pay the heaviest taxes, and the south the lightest, excepting Louisiana and the body of western States comes in between But it is hard to consider the rate of taxation without reference to the amount of debts, State, town, county, etc, in each State These debts, according to the *Nation's* tables, amount in Louisiana to $73 03 per head, a sum not far from double that of the next on the list, Massachusetts, which is $47 49 The position of Massachusetts is second in the tables of average wealth, taxation per capita, and public debt per capita

The amount of public debt per capita in New England, according to the *Nation's* tables, ranges from Massachusetts as given above, to $10 87 in Vermont. But the same calculation on the State debt proper makes New England average a little over ten dollars indebtedness per head, In Maine it is thirteen dollars, in Connecticut and Rhode Island it is twelve, in Massachusetts, eleven, New Hampshire, eight, and in Vermont only four. This shows that about three-quarters of New England's indebtedness is in the form of county, town and city burdens The State debts proper are almost all war debts On the other hand, Virginia had an indebtedness in totals of $45 64 per head, of which a little over $40 is State debt Tennessee, out of an average of $38 80, pays $30 on purely State debt A case of extreme discrepancy between the State debt and local debts, is in Iowa. There the average of the aggregate debt is $6 73, but her State debt lays only twenty-eight cents on each inhabitant The debts of Nebraska, Wisconsin and West Virginia are wholly of a local character The State as such is free from debt. This comparison shows that the richest portions of the country have incurred the heaviest obligations. They have, as it were, mortgaged their prosperity. Those States, however, which are growing the fastest, as Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio, are those in which the ratio of the local to the State debt is the largest These States which have the best schools and local governments are upon the face of it those that pay the most money for them The Southern States, on the other hand, though not burdened with as large a rate of per capita taxation, have the largest per capita State debt and the smallest local burdens.

The Grant Meeting in New York.

At the great meeting at New York on the 17th instant, in support of General Grant, a list of three hundred Vice Presidents, comprising the first men of the metropolis, was presented and read. Several leading Germans were among them. Delegations in Congress from thirteen States sent congratulations to the meeting. Among the speakers was Senator Wilson of Massachusetts who "delivered a powerful address, extolling the Republican party, deprecating the division in it as unnecessary and unwise, and appealing in eloquent terms to all disposed to go after the new departure to return He declared that there was no principle for which the so called Reformers had declared but was a part of the Republican creed, and that could and would be obtained by legislation already inaugurated by that party.' Senator Morton of Indiana followed He "defended the Administration from the vague charges made against it, and declared that it was, taken all in all, the best the country had had for fifty years He was very severe on the Cincinnati Convention, declaring that the movement was entirely a personal one, founded upon no principle, and predicted that the participants would be divided on every principle and only united in their resentments.' Vice President Colfax sent a letter to the meeting, which was read He urged firmness, moderation and harmony, and recalled the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization were carried through when it was assailed, as now, by foes from its own household He concluded with an expression of the belief that in the history of the country the name of Grant will be found side by side with that of Lincoln. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the 'merchants, bankers and business men of New York were satisfied with Grant's Administration, that the practical result of the Liberal movement, if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power, that the re-election of President Grant would be an appropriate reward for his faithful services, and accord with the broadest views of public policy The practical reforms inaugurated and the substantial result gained the reduction of the National debt and our foreign and Indian policies, were referred to While honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken for political purposes, the character of President Grant, is a crime against truth which vindicates him and an insult to the American people who honor and exalt him Pure in private as irreproachable in public life with strong resolution, yet deferential to the public will patient under attack more ready to listen than to speak, with no display, no ostentation, those who know him best bear testimony to his sense sagacity and power of analysis, by which his utterances were characterized and impressed The declaration was added that a majority of the people of the country expect and desire the renomination and re-election of Grant

To-day (Thursday) the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner stone of the new Episcopal church will take place An address will be delivered by Rev Mr Burton, and appropriate remarks by Bishop Morris

An important legal opinion of Judge Upton will be found on the fourth page of to-day's issue

The Way They do it in Clatsop County

Owing to a fend in the Republican ranks two years ago the Democrats elected their candidates to all the principal offices The result was a very unpopular one that knew Democracy would have failed to do what they promised when they were in power However on the popular vote Democracy failed to elect by over 180 votes but by the peculiar provisions of the election law of 1870 and 1871 under Democratic rule amount to over 1800 for the two years ending in 1872 that is with the latest

[illegible]

That Democracy has failed to [illegible] has been [illegible] by the people of Clatsop [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democratic [illegible] with [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

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The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 10 1873

CITY.

DISCOVERIES OF LEAD — Prof Hyde spent a few days recently in Lincoln county, where he discovered many leads of galena. He brought home specimens of the ore for analysis by J H Fisk assayer. From him we learn that after testing the ore and making an assay, he ascertained that it contains about 50 per cent of lead and also contains a very large proportion of silver. The result of the assay ... ounces of lead and ... ounces of silver to the ton. This is regarded as very rich ore. The discovery of these mines is ... known as the Wyoming mine, and is owned by a joint stock company ... recently organized for the purpose of developing the mines. Mr Fisk informs us that a number of other specimens of this same ore, with all the data and information as to the quantity of the same, have been discovered in the vicinity of the Lucky Boy, and will be brought to this city by Captain Carne of the Lucky Boy, who has been contracted to bring over on his next trip to this city a large quantity of this ore. It will be analyzed here, and, if attended with satisfactory results, will be sent to Europe. All these things demonstrate the fact that Oregon abounds in all the rich mineral stores which are essential to build up and develop one of the most prominent States of the Union. Capital and ... of energy and enterprise are what is required to unveil and turn into profitable channels these latent sources of a State's permanent wealth.

AN OLDEST MASON IN OREGON — We have often read and write about the oldest inhabitant," but who is entitled to the credit of being the oldest member of the Masonic Order in this State? We think we have discovered him in Dr. Kellogg, father of Capt Jos Kellogg of this city, joined the Masons in October 1811. We have been shown his dermit as Master Mason from Harry Lodge No 17 United Ancient York Masons of St Andrews Lower Canada bearing date of Jan 7, 181... It is a curious document printed on parchmen and yellow with age. Dr Kellogg is yet hale and hearty at the advanced age, and is in complete possession of both mental and physical faculties. He has an apron made of lamb skin which was worn by his uncle long before he himself had attached himself to the Order. Is there an older Mason than Dr Kellogg in the State? If so we should like to hear from him. This old gentleman and his son Joseph, brought the Charter across the plains for Multnomah Lodge No 1 at Oregon City in 1844, of which the older Kellogg is still a member.

TO BE REMOVED — The Town Council of Astoria passed an ordinance at its last meeting directing the Harbormaster at that place to remove the piles driven by Captain Flavel in the navigable waters of the Columbia at the foot of Cass street, also, an ordinance prohibiting the building or enlarging of any wharf, within the limits of the town of Astoria without special permission from the Council accurately defining the limits of such wharf. The charter of 1864 places this subject under the control of the Council. We learn that this action of the Town Council is the result of a misunderstanding which exists between the owner of the land adjacent and Captain Flavel—the former claiming that the improvements made by Captain Flavel restrict the navigable waters and are a serious impediment to the free use of the company's wharf.

OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC — Post Master General J A J Creswell has issued to the various Post Offices the following circular. Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of many new Post Offices throughout the country, this Department finds it necessary in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of ... to request of the public that in all cases the name of the County as well as the Post Office and State, be superscribed upon letters for newspapers, and other matter to be forwarded by mail.

SILVER. — Some of the supposed silver and gold bearing quartz which was brought a few days since from Sitka on the steamer *Gussie Telfer*, was assayed by Mr J H Fisk yesterday. The result did not prove as satisfactory as was anticipated, as the presence of but a very ... of the precious metals was detected. The quartz was some of the cropping, ... to contain a large percentage of lime ... are sent to San Francisco for assay ... more favorably than those tested ... gold fever among the Sitkans is likely ... to abate.

CITY ORGANIZED — A Republican Club was organized at Astoria last Saturday evening. Much ... prevailed, and it was resolved to support heartily and endorse fully the regular nominees of the County Convention. The members were addressed by W Lair Hill, Esq., of this city, in which he strongly urged them to stand to their principles work in harmony and give the ticket their undivided support. There appears to exist no dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks in Clatsop county and but little doubt but what Col. Dorsellus will be the next State Senator.

WATER AND GAS MAP — At the office of the Portland Gas and Water Company can be seen a very neatly executed map of this city which shows accurately the length direction number etc., of both the gas and water mains which supply the city. It is the only map of the city which indicates those points. The work of draughting was performed by Mr B G Whitehouse, who, though not an expert in the direction, has shown himself no tyro.

ARTILLERY COMPANY — We learn that the new Artillery Company being organized in this city now number twenty five men. On the 10th of next month the number of men at that time enlisted, will be enrolled. By the Fourth of July it is expected that there will be a company of fifty men and four guns. At present this company have two guns. They expect to be on parade and fire the customary salutes on the ... anniversary.

NO QUORUM — Three members of the Common Council met last night at the Council Chamber. They were Messrs Caswood Congle and Hall, and were called to order by His Honor Mayor Wasserman. The roll was called, and no quorum being present he President declared the Council adjourned. We learn that certain other members who were in the city were not desirous of holding any meeting last evening and so did not attend.

NEW BOOKS — To the Psalms and Library has been added a new edition of the Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments the text carefully printed from the most correct copies of the present authorized translation including the original readings and parallel texts with a copious variety and critical notes designed as a help to a better understanding of the sacred writings by Adam Clarke LL D F S A — 6 vols.

AT SAN FRANCISCO — By the dispatches we are informed that the Rev D Norris is in San Francisco. This rev. and gentleman is direct from Mobile, Alabama and is on his way to this city to assume the Pastorate of Trinity Parish now occupied by the Rev Mr Burton. Mr Norris sustains the reputation of being a learned and eloquent divine.

LAYING A CORNER STONE — Bishop Morris and Clergy will lay the corner stone of the new Trinity church, now being built on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets to-day at 4 o'clock P M. The Clergy and officers of the parish as well as members of the congregation who may desire are requested to be in attendance at the vestry room by half past 3 o'clock.

RAMSTOUS MEETING — Meetings are now being held each evening at the Taylor street M... Church and a lively interest in religious matters is being taken in many of the new churches which have recently been built but little attention to that subject heretofore.

HELD — A J Moses charged with forgery was preliminarily examined before the Justice of the North Portland Precinct and in default of bail to answer and bonded in $500 in default of which he was committed to the county jail.

DISCONTINUED AN OFFICE — A night ... this Post Office Clackamas county has been discontinued, and Dan E Smith postmaster. Canby, Clackamas county, Idaho, has recently been established.

A grocer recently had a pound of sugar returned, with a note stating that it contained so much sand for table use and not enough for cooking purposes.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB

PORTLAND, Oregon, Apr 9th 1873

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB OF PORTLAND, OREGON, AT A MEETING HELD ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 9TH 1873.

Resolved, That we the members of the Republican Campaign Club of Portland, Oregon, in order to secure the election of honest and capable men to the offices of the City and County of Portland, and to secure a faithful and economical administration of the affairs of the City and County, do hereby pledge ourselves to support the following nominations made by the Republican Convention of Multnomah County, held on the 8th day of April 1873, and we call upon all Republicans to do likewise.

For Mayor, H. W. CORBETT.

For Treasurer, JOHN C. AINSWORTH.

For Auditor, JOHN MANNING.

For Assessor, JOHN B. TRUMBULL.

For Collector, JOHN H. SCHMEER.

For Surveyor, JOHN A. CHAPMAN.

For Coroner, DR. J. C. HAWTHORNE.

For Justices of the Peace, JOHN B. KELLY, JOHN HOLMAN.

For Constables, JOHN MINTHORN, JOHN HUNTLEY.

For Members of the Board of Equalization, JOHN MANNING, JOHN B. TRUMBULL, JOHN A. CHAPMAN.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who is not a Republican, and who will not pledge himself to support the principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who is not a resident of the City or County for which he is a candidate.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who is not a tax payer, and who will not pledge himself to reduce the taxes to the lowest possible figure consistent with economical and honest administration of the affairs of the City and County.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who will not pledge himself to use every honorable effort to have the Republican County Convention composed of delegates from each ward in the City of Portland, and to have the Republican County Convention composed of delegates from each precinct in the County of Multnomah, and who will not vote or use his influence in favor of any person or persons

OPINION BY JUDGE UPTON.

Circuit Court for Multnomah county, Feb. term, 1872.

Insurance [illegible] vs. S. North ut.

Under the Donation law the claimant may, before patent issues, obtain an interest in the land that is subject to judicial sale.

In construing a stipulation filed in the cause, the intent of the parties is to be determined from the language used in the written stipulation.

A stipulation that the party was divorced in a designated suit is, in effect, an admission that the Court had jurisdiction to grant the divorce.

Whether under the Act of 1855, conferring divorce the Court had power to transfer the lands of a party in fee to the children. Query.

In a divorce suit where the pleadings make no reference to the property, the Court cannot render a valid decree transferring from the wife to the children of the parties an estate in fee simple in a particular parcel of land.

Every reasonable intendment will be invoked in support of the judgment or decree of a Court of general jurisdiction.

Special disposition of the real estate of the parties, although incidental to the subject of the divorce, is within the provisions of the code requiring the complaint to state facts.

After a decree has become final, any colorable statement of facts is sufficient to prevent the decree from being held void, but there must be some statements sufficiently general to comprehend the requisite facts by fair intendment.

If there is nothing in the facts stated in the pleadings that would, if denied, render proofs necessary, no intendment in favor of the decision will arise to aid or supply an omission of essential facts.

This is an action of ejectment for the north half of a parcel of land known as the Petit land claim. The plaintiff was formerly the wife of Hubert Petit, but he obtained a decree of divorce against her in a suit commenced in 1857. Prior to that time Hubert Petit and his said wife were settled upon said land claim, and in 1871 a patent was issued in pursuance of their settlement and claim, granting to the said Hubert Petit the south half of said land claim, "and unto his wife, the said Emerance Petit, and to her heirs, the north half." The plaintiff claims title under this patent.

The defendant, to establish title in himself, claims that by the decree in the suit for divorce the title to the north half of the tract was vested in two minor children of the said Hubert and of this plaintiff, and that afterwards a guardian was appointed by the Probate Court, and the premises sold at a guardian's sale to the defendant.

By a stipulation on file the following facts are admitted:

Prior to September, 1857, the plaintiff was the wife of Hubert Petit, and she is now the wife of Peter Grosloup. In September, 1857, said Hubert and this plaintiff were divorced by a decree, of which Exhibit "S" is a copy. They then had two children, named Adelaide and Josephine Petit, and were owners of the said land claim. It was also expressed in the stipulation that the "plaintiff does not waive any objections she may have or desire to make to the validity, legality or sufficiency of any of the records produced by the defendant."

A jury trial was waived. The plaintiff introduced the patent and rested her case. The defendant offered Exhibit "S," which was objected to by the plaintiff. It consisted of a copy of a complaint and decretal entry in the case of Petit vs. Petit. In the complaint Hubert Petit alleges facts, sufficient, if true, to constitute a cause of divorce against this plaintiff, but the complaint contains no allegations concerning land, nor any reference to property. It is entitled:

"In the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Oregon Territory, Marion county, Sept. term, 1857. The decretal entry is as follows:

Hubert Petit vs Emerance Petit, Divorce—September 29th, 1859.

Now on this day it appearing that a decree had heretofore been rendered in this cause at the Sept. [illegible] term thereof, 1857, and that said decree had not been entered, and it further appearing that Deft. had been served by publication as required by law—it is ordered that said decree be entered *Nunc pro tunc*. It is therefore ordered that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the parties be dissolved, and that said Hubert have the exclusive custody of the two children, the fruit of said marriage, namely: Adelaide and Josephine, and that the north half of the land claim of said parties, being the part of said claim set apart to said Deft. by the Surveyor General be decreed to and the right and title thereof be vested in the said children, and plaintiff pay costs."

The defendant also offered copies of proceedings in the County Court under which the land was sold, from the petition for the appointment of a guardian, filed May 8th, 1869 to the deed of the guardian, dated Aug. 26th, 1869, inclusive. The plaintiff objected to this evidence upon various grounds, and the decision of the points as to the admissibility of the testimony was reserved.

Sullivan & Thompson and R. Williams for plaintiff.

The legal title did not pass from the Government until the actual issuing of the patent. Donation Law s. 9, 13. Pet. 273.

Nothing less than a deed of the donee, containing covenants, is a good defence in ejectment against her patent. 3 How. 627. 3 John. Ch. 148.

The complaint in the divorce suit is insufficient. The decree was made without authority and is void. Comp. L. 1855, p. 538, ss. 7 and 8.

The court had no power to vest title in the minor children. Fitch v. Durand. U. S. Circuit C. Dist. Oregon. 4 Iowa 26. 4 Hill 140.

The proceedings in the Probate Court are insufficient. Code p. 671, s. 2. 2 Mass. 414. 4 ib. 97. Code 880, ss. 6, 10 and 11.

Rufus Mallory for the defendant.

Upton, J., delivered the following opinion:

The plaintiff having introduced a patent from the United States, the burthen of proof is on the defendant; and the questions to be determined relate principally to the admissibility, and to the effect of the proofs offered by the defendant.

The first point made in the plaintiff's brief, if sustained, would be a conclusive objection to all the defendant's evidence, and to the facts set up in the answer.

This point is, that the legal title remained in the United States until the patent issued in 1871, and that up to that time neither the plaintiff nor any other person had any interest that could be the subject of a judicial sale.

I am unable to deduce, from the authorities cited, the conclusion that under the donation law the legal title does not pass to the donee by operation of the statute. It has frequently been held that a legislative grant is as effective to pass a title to land, in all respects, as a grant evidenced by a patent. *Kernan vs. Griffith*, 27 Cal. 87.

The plaintiff's counsel cite *Wilcox vs. Jackson*, 13 Pet. 499, to sustain the position that, because the donation law provides for issuing a patent, the title does not pass until the patent issues. The circumstance that by the act of 1836, under consideration in that case, patents are to issue in pre-emption cases, is there referred to as affording an inference, or argument, that under the pre-emption laws "a perfect and consummate title" will not pass except by a patent.

The pre-emption acts contain no words of present grant, and it is not said in that case, and I think it is not said by that court in any case, that where the statute grants lands by words of present grant, and also provides for issuing a patent at a future time, the title will not pass until the patent issues. On the contrary, statutes that contain words of present grant are expressly excepted from the general rule there stated.

In that case the contest was between the assignee of a pre-emptioner, holding a pre-emption certificate, and a military officer in possession, "claiming no right of ownership, but as an officer of the United States only, in command of said post, acting under the orders of the Secretary of War, his superior officer, and the United States." One of the points decided in the case was that the land was a military reservation, and consequently not subject to pre-emption; and a further deduction was that it was not a subject *within the jurisdiction* of the Register of the Land-office, and that for that reason the Register's decision, and his certificate were void. It was in commenting upon such a case that Judge Barbour used the following language: "*With the exception of a few cases*, nothing but a patent passes a perfect and consummate title. One class of cases *to be excepted* is, where an act of Congress grants land, as is sometimes done, *in words of present grant*. But we need not go into those exceptions. The general rule is what we have stated, and it applies as well to pre-emptions as to other purchases of public lands. Thus it will appear by the very act of 1836, which we have been examining, that patents are to issue in pre-emption cases. Thus, then, being the case, and this suit having been in effect against the United States, to hold that the party could recover as against them, would be to hold that a party having an inchoate and imperfect title, could recover against the one in whom resided the perfect title." I do not deem this language a decided intimation that Judge Barbour thought a provision for the subsequent issuing of a patent would have controlled words of present grant. On the contrary I think that opinion recognizes what was then a settled doctrine of that court, that an act of Congress, couched in words of present grant was sufficient to pass the legal title.

I have been unable to see what bearing the case of *Hirington v. Livingston*, 3 John. Ch. 148, has upon this question.

The remaining case to which the plaintiff refers, is that of *Price v. Sessions*, 1 How. 254. Property, real and personal, was devised to a daughter, to remain in the possession of executors until the daughter should arrive at the age of eighteen years; if she should die without heirs before arriving at that age, the property to go to certain other persons. When the daughter was about sixteen years of age, the executor who had the property in possession married the daughter, and before she arrived at the age of eighteen, a law was passed securing to married women their property, free from the husband's debts. A portion of this property (which seems to have been slaves) was seized on execution for the husband's debt. It was held that the person who had married the devisee was in possession of the property not as husband but as executor. And that, for that reason, that is, because the property had never been delivered to the devisee, the title had never vested in her. It is not a case where she was held not to have the legal title, from the circumstance that a right or estate of her's in the property was liable to be defeated by contingent events. On the contrary it was decided that for want of delivery the property had never become hers.

From a careful examination of authorities touching this subject, I am clearly of opinion that the first paragraph of Section 329 of the Code, page 230, is not an innovation, nor in contravention of any law of the United States, and that it is declaratory of the law as it had been previously established by decisions of the Federal Courts.

The decision of the merits of this case must turn upon other questions, but a reference to the authorities cited on this point seemed to be due, both on account of the able and earnest manner in which this subject has been pressed upon the attention of the Court, and that it may be understood that this point in the plaintiff's case is not an element in the reasoning that leads to the conclusions at which I have arrived in regard to the merits of the case.

The following are some of the other points made by the plaintiff:

1. That the record shown by exhibit marked "S" does not show jurisdiction in the Court to grant the divorce.

2. That, in that suit, the complaint does not state facts sufficient to authorize a divorce.

3. It does not state facts that authorized a decree as to the property.

4. It was not in the power of the Court in any case to transfer the lands of the wife to the children in fee.

5. The guardian's sale was not regularly made.

I think the first, second, and third points can not be raised by the plaintiff so far as they relate to granting the divorce, in the face of the stipulation that the parties were divorced by the decree. The plaintiff claims that her rights in this respect are reserved by the saving clause in the stipulation, and her counsel claims that such was the agreement of the parties, expressed at the time the stipulation was signed. The court can not look beyond the written stipulation to ascertain the intention of the parties, and I do not think the saving clause sufficient to enable plaintiff to say at this late day, that the record does not disclose a decree of divorce. The admission debars the plaintiff from denying that there was enough before the court in the first instance in 1857, to authorize the rendition of the decree, or afterwards in 1859 to justify entering it *nunc pro tunc*. It is true as a general proposition that consent cannot confer jurisdiction, but this is not a case of conferring jurisdiction, it is, in effect, an admission that the court had jurisdiction, and there is not in my opinion enough in the record to show affirmatively that the court had not jurisdiction to enter a decree granting a divorce.

I shall therefore take it as conceded that the court had jurisdiction of the persons and of the subject matter of the bonds of matrimony, for the purpose of entering a decree of divorce, and shall proceed to inquire as to the validity of that part of the decree which purports to vest the title of the wife's land in the children. The statute then in force (Comp. L. 1855, p. 540) provides that, "The court shall also make such disposition of the property of the parties as shall appear just and equitable, having regard to the respective merits of the parties, and to the condition in which they will be left by such divorce, and to the party through whom the property was acquired, and to the burthens imposed on it, for the benefit of the children. And all the property * * * *not otherwise* disposed of or regulated by order of the court shall, by such divorce be divested out of the guilty party, and vested in the party at whose instance the divorce was granted."

There is a conflict of authorities upon the question whether a court had power under that statute, in any case to transfer the property of the parties in fee to the children.

In the case of Fitch v. Durand, tried before Judge Deady in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, it was held that a decree of similar purport to the one under consideration, did not operate to pass the fee, but only enabled the children to hold the property during their minority. The decision is placed upon the ground that the Circuit Court of the Territory had not jurisdiction and power to make such disposition of the real estate of the party. It was there conceded that, "If the act has received a settled construction in the courts of Oregon, it is the duty of this [the U. S. Circuit] Court to follow such construction."

The decree then under consideration was rendered in the case of Cline v. Cline in the Circuit Court for Multnomah county in 1862. On the argument in Fitch v. Durand, counsel cited five other cases, in which, between Sept. 1855 and Nov. 1860, the Circuit Courts in the same district had rendered decrees purporting to transfer real estate in fee to the children of the parties. No such case was cited from any other district—and the circumstance that the act had been so construed in only one district, was referred to as one reason for considering its construction still an open question.

The case now under consideration was tried in another district, but the attention of the court was not called to it. It was said in the case of Fitch v. Durand, the act contained no provisions for an appeal from the inferior courts in which the original jurisdiction was vested, to the Supreme Court, and therefore its provisions never came before the latter court, and was never considered or expounded by it. "In the other judicial districts, no such construction appears ever to have been given to the act, and only in these comparatively few instances in a period of nine years, in that one. If this state of things is any evidence of a settled construction of the statute, by the courts of Oregon, it is against the one claimed by the defendant. I conclude then that the question is unsettled, and that this court must construe the act for itself." And it was there held that "the decision of the Circuit Court given in the suit for divorce, so far as it provides that the premises in controversy should be held by or for the use of the minor children * * * beyond the time when they should become of age respectively, is simply void."

As no such provision of statute has been in force since 1863, and as it is quite possible this is the last time its construction will be questioned in the Courts of this State, I am disposed to rest the decision of the cause solely upon what appears to me a much less debatable ground.

It will be observed that the complaint in the suit for divorce makes no allusion to the property or to the pecuniary affairs of the parties, or of either of them.

The recitals in the decretal order, purporting to justify the entry of the decree now in force, do not show that anything was determined concerning the property in the first instance by the Court before which the cause was tried. And there is nothing appearing on the face of the record to show that the Judge who made the order *nunc pro tunc* was not the Judge before whom the cause was tried. The clerk has certified that exhibit "S" is a copy of the whole of the record.

It is therefore necessary, in order to sustain the defendant's positions, to assume that the Circuit Court render a valid and binding decree in regard to a subject matter that is not mentioned in the pleadings, and that a Judge could at a subsequent term, by an order *nunc pro tunc*, enter a decree making a transfer, from the wife to the children, of a particular parcel of land that was not previously described or mentioned in the pleadings or in the record.

Every reasonable intendment will be invoked in support of the judgment or decree of a Court of general jurisdiction. And courts often exercise powers that are incidental to the principal subject of the litigation. But such incidental power is not applied to a subject matter that is wholly extraneous and not mentioned in the pleadings. It always operates upon some matter that is regularly brought before the Court.

For example, in suits to remove clouds from title, or in bills of peace, where the principal point in the litigation is to establish and perpetuate a right, the Court will sometimes afford incidental relief by reforming or canceling a written instrument, or by compelling its production and delivery, even when such relief is not the principal object of the suit; but the facts in relation to such instrument must be laid before the Court by the pleadings. If the instrument was merely produced in the evidence, and not mentioned in the pleadings, its reformation or cancellation would not be decreed.

So in forcible entry and detainer the Court will afford incidental relief by granting restitution of the premises, but the premises are designated in the pleadings.

So in the foreclosure of a lien a writ of assistance is sometimes issued in favor of the purchaser, but this would not be done if the record contained no designation of the premises.

I am unable to call to mind any class of cases where Courts have, by virtue of such incidental power, exercised judicial discretion to make a special and final disposition of a parcel of real estate that is not referred to in the pleadings or prior proceedings.

Under the statute above cited the decree in a suit for divorce may possibly, in certain cases, by operation of law, affect the title to property that is "not disposed of or regulated by order of the Court," even where the property is not mentioned in the pleadings. But that circumstance does not add to the incidental power of the Court, and it is not material to the inquiry here whether property not mentioned in the pleadings would be thus affected, for it is not claimed that this property has been transferred by mere operation of law. The question is whether it has been disposed of by the special adjudication set forth in the decree.

The object in requiring facts to be stated in the pleadings is three-fold: that the facts may be brought before the court, whose office it is to apply the law to the facts; to apprize the opposite party what is meant to be proved; and to lay a foundation for recording that which shall be adjudged concerning the facts alleged. Neither party has the right to introduce any proofs except such as support or contradict something that is alleged in the pleadings. How, then, can the Court exercise a discretion, having regard to the property of the parties, "the condition in which they will be left by such divorce, and to the party through whom the property was acquired," if the pleadings contain no reference to the subject. There are but two possible modes for such a proceeding when there are no allegations in regard to property, the judge must exercise the discretion, without any knowledge of the facts, or he must act upon knowledge obtained outside of any legitimate proceeding connected with the trial of the cause.

I cannot doubt, that, under that statute it was contemplated that the court would act upon proofs, or upon facts taken as confessed, in attempting to make special disposition of real estate; and that special disposition of the property of the parties, although incidental to the granting or refusing the divorce, is within the provisions of the code requiring the complaint to state facts.

It is true that after the decree has become final, any colorable statement of the essential facts would be sufficient to prevent the decree from being held void: but the instances in which the effect of omissions, or defective statements of facts, are avoided by presumptions in favor of the jurisdiction, are where the pleadings have contained statements sufficiently general to comprehend the requisite facts by fair intendment.

If the issue joined be such as necessarily required, on the trial, proof of facts imperfectly stated or omitted, without which proof the decision of the cause would not have been made, the imperfection or the omission will not be fatal. But only when a necessary intendment must arise, not merely from the decision, but from the united effect of the decision and the issue upon which the decision was given, that the imperfectly stated or the omitted facts must have been proven on the trial. If there is nothing in the facts stated in the pleadings that would render such proofs necessary, no such intendment in favor of the decision will arise to aid or supply the defect. (*Garner vs. Marshall*, 9 Cal. 268. *Hatsch vs Porter*, 10 Cal. 555.)

No such intendment arises to excuse such an omission in case of a judgment by default, for the default admits only such facts as are actually alleged, and there is no necessity for the plaintiff proving anything further (1 Chitty, p. 673.)

By the common law as well as by the code, the defect that the complaint fails to state facts constituting a cause of action, was not waived by failing to demur, or to answer; and this is upon the principle that courts will not and can not, adjudicate upon that which is not brought before them.

In this case it is virtually admitted by the stipulation that the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the alleged divorce, and of the persons of the plaintiff and defendant. The question is whether there is any reasonable intendment or presumption that can be indulged, that the subject matter of the defendant's property was legally placed before the court for adjudication.

It was a case where the defendant might have appeared and filed an answer, describing her property. But if she had answered, the result is, that she had been served by process by publication, would have been unnecessary, and that recital, omitting all mention of an answer, certainly does not indicate that an answer was filed. This matter, however, is placed beyond conjecture, the Clerk certifies that Exhibit "S" is a copy of the whole record. It is not a case calling for presumptions as to what pleadings were filed, for all the facts in relation to those matters are fully disclosed. And the facts present this question. Could a Judge who was trying a divorce suit, without having before him, judicially, any knowledge as to whether either party owned any property, make a valid decree specially transferring a specific parcel of land in a direction it would not pass by operation of law?

Aside from the general principle upon which the law universally requires pleadings upon which to predicate a judgment or decree, such could not have been the legislative intent in enacting this statute, because the statute requires the Court to investigate and be informed in regard to the pecuniary condition of the parties, and as to the party through whom the property was acquired, before attempting to make an equitable disposition of the property. And it makes special provision concerning the property that shall not be disposed of or negotiated by order of the Court.

In the divorce suit there was no foundation laid for introducing evidence on these points, and there are no admissions, direct or by implication, concerning them.

I think there is not enough in the judgment roll in the divorce suit to operate as a foundation of a title to real estate, and that judgment should be rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

WEATHER REPORT

[illegible]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1872.

Gold in New York, 111¾.

Sterling exchange, 90@ buying, and 9[illegible] selling.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from San Francisco, arrived this afternoon. She brings 650 tons of general merchandise. She will sail on Saturday.

No vessels were seen off the bar as the *Oriflamme* came in.

By the last steamer from Hong Kong the Government of Japan sent $2,000,000 to the Bank of California under a contract by which $20,000,000 of the old Japanese 4 per cent loan is to be refined into the United States standard gold and transmitted to Japan for exchange into the new decimal coins of the reformed currency, based upon the United States standard.

It is authoritatively stated that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will inaugurate a semi-monthly service between San Francisco and China and Japan on the 15th of May. The new Transpacific line is at about that time, and greater facilities than the monthly steamers can afford will be absolutely required to accommodate the extensive trade that is expected to seek the overland route this season.

The principal features presented by the Wool market this spring are exciting much attention. It is now an ascertained fact that of the entire clip of the country we have not more than half the quantity of Wool required to keep the machinery of the country in operation. To make this plain we present the following statement prepared by the Superintendent of the Census for the Finance Committee of the Senate, showing the number of woolen mills and the sets of woolen cards in the United States:

	Woolen Mills	Sets of cards		Woolen Mills	Sets of cards
Alabama	14	14	Maryland	10	10
Arkansas	10	12	New Hampshire	17	50
California	6	12	New Jersey	20	31
Connecticut	100	600	New York	218	834
Delaware	11	11	North Carolina	18	22
Florida	1	1	Ohio	40	87
Georgia	14	14	Oregon	1	1
Illinois	10	24	Pennsylvania	171	1,300
Indiana	125	140	Rhode Island	14	40
Iowa	8	10	South Carolina	13	20
Kansas	2	2	Tennessee	18	17
Kentucky	2	11	Texas	2	2
Louisiana	2	2	Vermont	50	175
Maine	107	330	Virginia	17	40
Maryland	30	50	West Virginia	12	16
Massachusetts	182	1,418	Wisconsin	14	14
Michigan	34	116	New Mexico	1	1
Minnesota	10	10	Utah	10	10
Mississippi	8	8			
Total					5,179

Hosiery, Worsted and Carpet mills are not included.

To keep this machinery in operation we must import large quantities of foreign Wool. But Wool is almost equally scarce in Europe, and prices there under the competitive demand of manufacturers are also exceptionally high. The consequence is that though we are now producing more Wool than at any former period, yet the demand is so much greater that prices constantly tend upward.

Real Estate Transactions.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

P. J. Martin and wife to J. H. Lambert, 9 9 100 acres in T. 1 S., R. 1 E.—$3,000

Margaret Holland to T. J. Carter and wife, a portion of the west end of lots 3 and 4 in block 13—$275.

J. M. Hughey and wife to John Wilson, lots 3 and 4 in block 188, East Portland—$600.

General Merchandising.

ALCOHOL—Quotable in bbls first at $2 15 ₩ gal in cases, $2 20 @2 25.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard sizes, 17@17½c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½c; Burlap per yard, 14@15c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $[illegible]; dressed, $22 @30; flooring, $24@28; lath, $— per M; shingles, $2 50, Eastern Cards cut, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Quotable at $3@6 50.

CANNED GOODS—Quotable: Oysters, $2@3 50; Jams and Jellies, $a 75@3; Lobsters, $3 50@4; Assorted Honey, $4 50@5; Strawberries, $4 75; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries, $4 75; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $3@3 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@4 75. Quinn, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 50. Tomatoes, $3@3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $[illegible]; Antrim, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Rosin, Crue Lime, $2 75; Rock Lime, Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica and Guatemala, 21@21½c; Java, and Manila, 24@24½c; Java, 27½@28c. J. J. Jones & Co's Ground Java, 27½c; Chariton, 25c; Phoenix and Premium, 26@27c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, 20@22c; Blue Vitriol, 12½c; Bleaching Powder, 4½c; Caustic Soda, 9@10c; Cream Tartar, 45@50c; Indigo, $1 50@2 50; Madder, 22@25c; Opium, $7 50@8; Quinine, $2 25; Rochelle Salts, 40@45c; Saltpetre, 12½c; Sulphur, 5c.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 12½@16c; Sheetings, Shirtings, 11½c; most desirable makes, 12½c; Standard prints, 10½c; Cotton flannels, 18@25c; Canton flannels, 12½@15c; Cotton yarns, bleached, 16@28c; do. Brown, 12@16c; Cotton batting, light, 20@25c; do. heavy, 22@25c; Denims, 14@20c; Hickory stripes, 14½@18c; Standard ginghams, 12½@15c; Cotton flannels, 9c; Delaines, 12@20c; Linseys, 12½@15c; Cotton Warps, 12½@13c; do 4-4 Double, Bear duck, 21c; Table cloths, damask, brown, 8@30c; damask bleached, 50@85c; Napkins, per dozen, $2@5; Sacks, seamless, 35@40c; Alpacas, black, 30@35c; Waterproof [illegible]; Cloth [illegible]; Linen drilling, 12½@15c; Linen Lasting, 18@25c; Percales, 20@30c.

FRUITS AND PRESERVES—Apples, 6@6½c; Apricots, packed, 18@20c; Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 9@10c; Plums, green, 10@12c; Raisins, London Layers, $3 50@4; Black, $2 25@2 50; quarter Boxes, $1 50@1 75; Currants, 14@15c; Oregon do, 12@13c; Figs, Smyrna, 18@20c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 6½c; Eastern, 12½c; Mackerel, No. 1, ½ bbl, $10; do No. 2, $8 50; do No. 3, $7 50; Salmon, No. 1, $13; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, ½ bbl, $6@7; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, ½ bbl, $3 25@3 75; Herring, pickled, fresh, 2-3 cent, $4 per dozen; Herring, pickled, fresh, 1-3 cent, $2 50 per dozen; Codfish, dry, 7½@8c; Codfish, pickled, 5@6c.

LIQUORS—Market quotable for Brandies, weak, $2 25@3 00; Blackberry, $2 50@3; Domestic do, $1 50@2; Brandy—French brands, $4@12; American make, $1 50@2; Gin—Holland, $5 50@6; Rum—Penn, $3 50@4; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4; Jamaica, $4 50@5; Cordials, $3 50@4; Port, $1 50@2 50; Sherry, $1 50@2 50; Champagne, $12@24; Claret, $3@4; Cognac, $1 50@2; Gin—Holland, $6 50@7; Rum—Penn, $3 50@4; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4; Jamaica, $4 50@5; New England, $4@5.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots as follows: Pig Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $[illegible]; Bar Iron—Refined, 11@12c; do Swedish, 12@13c; do Norway, 12@13c; do Common, 4½@5c; do Oval, 10c. Tin—Block Tin, 30@32c; Plates, $18; Ingots, 30c. Zinc—Sheet, 10c. Steel—English Cast, 20@22c; Spring, 12@14c; Sheet, 12@13c. Pipe—Lead, 10c. Shot—Drop, $2 10@2 25; Buck, $2 10@2 25; Rifle, $2 10@2 25. Rabbit metal, 10c. Copper and Brass—[illegible]

NAILS—Quotable 10 @ 60d per keg, $6 50; 8d, 6d, 50c per keg additional; cut spikes, 60c per keg; 20d, 16d, 12d, 10d, 50c per keg additional; finishing nails, 50c per keg additional; building and boat nails, same size of common nails; clinch nails, same size of common nails; 4d, 3d, 2d, 1d, 75c per keg additional.

NUTS—8 pounds, 25@30c; Brazil, 15c; Filberts, 15c; Peanuts, 10c; Pecans, 20@25c.

OILS—We quote our market [illegible]

PAINTS—We quote [illegible]

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—We [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Quotable at the following jobbing prices: Bacon, Clear Sides, 14½c; Clear Bellies, 13½c; Hams, Eastern sugar cured, 15½c; Oregon do, 15c; Shoulders, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Pickled Pork, 12½c; Mess Pork, $18 50@19; Prime, $16@16 50; Lard, Pure Leaf, in tins, 15c; do in bulk, 13c; Refined, in tins, 12½c; do in bulk, 11c; Compound, in tins, 11c; do in bulk, 10c.

RICE—In jobbing lots, Sandwich Island, 6½c; Table, 10c; Chinese, 6c.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₩ lb.

SALT—Ground Rock, $12 50@13 50; Liverpool coarse, $2 50@2 75; Liverpool fine, $3 50@3 75; Table, $4 50@5; Dairy, $3 50@3 75.

SALERATUS—Bartlett's, 10½@11c; Babbitt's, 10½@11c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in good lots, 45@50c; Cloves, 25@30c; Nutmegs, $1 25@1 50; Cassia, in glass, 30c; Pepper, dinner and Allspice, $1 25@1 50; Cinnamon, $2; Mustard, $1 75.

SUGARS—The market is very firm at 9½@11½c. Yellow and Golden C, 11¾@12c; Extra C, 12¼c; A, 12¾c; Crushed, 13c; Powdered, 13½@14½c; Cubes, 14½c; Extra Cubes, 15c; Hawaiian, 11½c; Island, 11½c; Extra Island, 12c; Golden Island, 12½c; Extra Golden Island, 13c; Crushed, 13½